

using paste and gummed cloth strips. Where heavy specimens are sewed, the time saved is even greater, for sewing is not required. A second advantage comes from the possibility of repairing specimens in the herbarium itself. A dispenser filled with plastic can be kept handy for remounting loose specimens or broken parts by the botanist while he is actually working in the herbarium. This eliminates the necessity of having the specimen out of the herbarium in the hands of the mounter and of having to refile it in the herbarium at a later time. Personally, I believe the use of plastic makes a better looking mounted specimen. However, all botanists may not agree on this point.—GRAY HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

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PINUS RIGIDA MILLER IN QUEBEC.—Owing to the lack of authentic records, the presence of *Pinus rigida* Miller in the province of Quebec had always been in doubt. During a field trip in the region of Saint-Chrysostôme, Chateauguay County, made on September 4th, 1954, Mr. Lionel Cinq-Mars and the author have found a natural stand of *Pinus rigida* at Cairnside. The mixed stand covers an area of about a square mile. The trees growing in the forest attain around thirty-five feet in height and about eight inches in diameter. When they grow on the bare Potsdam sandstones, they are stunted and the lower branches are heavily covered with cones. *Pinus resinosa* Ait. and *Pinus Strobus* L. are also present in the area.—ERNEST ROULEAU, HERBIER MARIE-VICTORIN, UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

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